1. The `ls(1)` command includes an 's' option which causes the file size to be printed out along with whatever other information is requested. Try it out, and then give a command which will sort files in descending order by size; if two are the same size, sort them alphabetically.

2. It is possible to combine the 's' flag and 'l' flag to `ls(1)`, thus giving output which looks like this:

```
2  -rw-r--r--  1  kilroy  user  102 Apr 19 2003  README
2  -rw-r--r--  1  kilroy  user  51  Oct 13 12:38  URL
40 -rw-r--r--  1  kilroy  user 19789 Apr 19 2003  al-Sahaf
```

The blocksize information is the new column on the left. Give a command that that starts with `ls -ls`, and sorts the files into decreasing order by size, where two files with the same size are sorted in increasing order by blocks; if two files match on both those criteria, sort by name.

3. There is no way, with just `ls(1)`, to get only the blocksize and filesize. Give a command which starts with 'ls -ls', and sorts as in the item above, but prints on the block count, filesize, and name. Like this:

```
2  102  README
2   51  URL
40 19789  al-Sahaf
```

4. If you run `rot13 < /usr/local/dict/words > rot13words`, you will end up with the dictionary converted into rot13. Some of these rotated words are themselves words. Using a combination of `sort`, `uniq`, and `grep`, you should be able to make a list of words that are still words when converted via rot13. Make that list, and then describe how you did it.